



### **Status of Claims**

Claims 1-26 are pending in the application. Claims 1-25 were originally presented in the application. Claims 1-26 stand rejected in view of several references as discussed below. The rejection of claims 1-26 based on the cited references is appealed. The pending claims are shown in the attached Appendix.

### **Status of Amendments**

No amendments to the claims were submitted after the final rejection. Arguments presented after final rejection were not accepted by the Examiner.

### **Summary of Invention**

The present invention provides a method of formatting an electronic document comprising at least two frames each containing searchable text (pg. 8, para. 0031-0032, Fig. 2, items 204A-C). The method comprises receiving a response containing the electronic document (pg. 7, para. 0024), automatically designating one of the at least two frames as a default search frame based on a pre-existing specification of the default search frame (pg. 10, para. 0034), and rendering the electronic document for display (pg. 7, para. 0024).

### **Issues Presented**

1. Whether the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 1-4, 6-8, 10-13, 15, 16, 18-21, and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Kraus, et al.* (U.S. Pat. No. 6,266,684, hereinafter *Kraus*).

2. Whether the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of *Kraus* and further in view of *Pacifici, et al.* (U.S. Pat. No. 6,230,171, hereinafter *Pacifici*).

3. Whether the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 9, 17, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of *Kraus* and further in view of *Henkin, et al.* (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0120505 hereinafter *Henkin*).

4. Whether the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of *Kraus* and further in view of *Enns, et al.* (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0065110 hereinafter *Enns*).

5. Whether the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 22 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of *Kraus* and further in view of *Quinn, et al.* (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0028850 hereinafter *Quinn*).

6. Whether the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of *Kraus* and further in view of *Guthrie, et al.* (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0129064 hereinafter *Guthrie*).

### **Grouping of Claims**

Pending claims 1-4, 6-8, 10-13, 15, 16, 18-21, and 26 stand or fall together for the first argument presented by Appellants. Appellants' first argument relates to the first issue for claims 1-4, 6-8, 10-13, 15, 16, 18-21, and 26, and claim 1 is representative of the claims. Pending claims 9, 17, and 25 stand or fall together for the third argument presented by Appellants. Appellants' third argument relates to the third issue for claims 9, 17, and 25 and claim 9 is representative of the claims. Pending claims 22 and 23 stand or fall together for the fifth argument presented by Appellants. Appellants' fifth argument relates to the fifth issue for claims 22 and 23 and claim 22 is representative of the claims.

### **ARGUMENT**

**I. THE EXAMINER ERRED IN REJECTING CLAIMS 1-4, 6-8, 10-13, 15, 16, 18-21, AND 26 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) AS BEING ANTICIPATED BY *KRAUS* BECAUSE *KRAUS* DOES NOT DISCLOSE AUTOMATICALLY DESIGNATING ONE OF AT LEAST TWO FRAMES AS A DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME BASED ON A PRE-EXISTING SPECIFICATION OF THE DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME.**

Claims 1-4, 6-8, 10-13, 15, 16, 18-21, and 26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Kraus* (U.S. Pat. No. 6,266,684). Appellants respectfully traverse this rejection.

### *The Present Claims*

The pending claims disclose a method of designating a default search frame (See, e.g. Claim 1). Claim 1 discloses an electronic document comprising at least two frames each containing searchable text (pg. 8, para. 0031-0032, Fig. 2, items 204A-C). Claim 1 recites receiving a response containing the electronic document (pg. 7, para. 24), automatically designating one of the at least two frames as a default search frame based on a pre-existing specification of the default search frame (See pg. 3, para. 0007-0008, pg. 10, para. 0034, pg. 11, para. 38), and rendering the electronic document for display (pg. 7, para. 0024). Thus, based on a pre-existing specification, one of at least two frames is designated as a default search frame.

### *Brief Overview of the Prior Art and Statement of Appellants' Argument*

A rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) requires that each element be disclosed by the cited reference. See, MPEP § 2131. Respectfully, the Examiner's rejection fails to satisfy this statutory requirement. The Examiner states that *Kraus* discloses automatically designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame based on a pre-existing specification of the default search frame (Paper 4, Pg. 2). Appellants respectfully submit that the Examiner errs in this regard.

*Kraus* is directed to a method of creating and saving multi-frame web pages (See, Title, Abstract). More specifically, *Kraus* discloses that a user may create a multi-frame web page by manipulating a graphical image representing the structure of the web page to create frames and designate which web resource will be displayed in a frame (See, Abstract). The user may also view a graphical image representing the structure of the web page to determine which portion of a web page will be saved from a multi-frame web page (*Id.*). Thus, *Kraus* is directed to creating and saving multi-frame web pages using a graphical image representing the web page (*Id.*). *Kraus* does not mention designating a default search frame. Indeed, *Kraus* does not mention searching

or the term "search" at all. Accordingly, *Kraus* is not directed to designating a default search frame, and further fails to disclose automatically designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame based on a pre-existing specification of the default search frame.

#### *Detailed Analysis of the Prior Art and Examiner's Rejection*

*Kraus* discloses an invention designed to aid a user in creating and saving multi-frame web pages (col. 1, line 39 to col. 2, line 3). Multi-frame web pages are web pages that have been divided into multiple sub-pages ("frames") and are used to display multiple web resources such as hypertext markup language (HTML) documents and images at the same time (col. 1, lines 17-30).

When creating a web page, the invention in *Kraus* allows a user to add a frame by dragging and dropping a frame border to create two frames (col. 3, line 56 to col. 4, line 10). The user may then edit each frame which has been created or create more frames in the same manner (col. 4, lines 10-15). When saving a multi-frame web page, the user may save each frame's content as a separate file as well as saving the layout of each of the frames (col. 6, lines 42-56). The invention facilitates this process by presenting a dialog box (*i.e.* a pop-up box) for each frame being saved (col. 6, lines 46-56, Figs. 9-11). The dialog box includes a miniature graphical image of the frame layout of the page (col. 6, lines 57-65, Figs. 9-10). The user is informed of which frame is being saved by highlighting one of the frames in the miniature graphical image of the frame layout (col. 65-67, Figs. 9-10).

In addition to creating and saving web pages, the invention in *Kraus* provides other functionality to the user. For instance, the user may create a hyperlink to another web resource and can specify one frame of the multi-frame web page as the target for the web resource (col. 5, lines 62-66). Thus, when a user clicks on the hyperlink, the web resource identified by the hyperlink will be displayed in the target frame specified by the hyperlink (See col. 6, lines 23-38). Accordingly, a "target" is an attribute of a hyperlink which describes where the contents of the hyperlink will be displayed (*Id.*). The invention in *Kraus* helps the user to specify the frame which will be the target of a

hyperlink by allowing the user to select the target frame by clicking the corresponding portion of a miniature image of the multi-frame page (col. 6, lines 9-22).

Examiner cites the target frame as discussed in *Kraus* for the proposition that one of at least two frames is automatically designated as a default search frame based on a pre-existing specification of the default search frame (Paper 4, Pg. 2, citing *Kraus* at col. 6, lines 23-38 and Fig. 7). Initially, Appellants respectfully note that the cited section and the cited figure do not refer to searching. Rather, the cited section refers to loading an MPEG file containing video footage of lions in the wild into a target frame for a hyperlink contained in a first frame (and Fig. 7 depicts the first frame and the target frame) (*Id.*). The cited section does not refer to designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame, nor does the cited section refer to a pre-existing specification of a default search frame (*Id.*). Accordingly, Appellants submit that the claims are allowable over *Kraus*.

Appellants note that the Examiner has provided no analysis regarding why a hyperlink which designates a target into which a video will be displayed is equivalent to designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame. It appears that the Examiner may believe that a hyperlink which specifies a target frame is equivalent to designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame. However, as mentioned above, the target attribute refers only to the frame in which the contents of a hyperlinked web resource will be displayed (col. 5, lines 62-66, col. 6, lines 23-38). Thus, displaying a hyperlinked web resource in a target frame cannot and should not be construed as designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame.

Indeed, a careful analysis of the section cited by the Examiner illustrates why specifying that a hyperlinked web resource will be displayed in a target frame has no effect which could be construed as designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame. The pending claims provide a method for formatting an electronic document comprising at least two frames, each containing searchable text (See, e.g. Claim 1). One of the at least two frames is designated as the default search frame (*Id.*). The section of *Kraus* cited by the Examiner refers to a first frame which contains textual description of the cultural habitats of lions in the wild as well as a link to a video of lions in the wild (col. 6, lines 23-38). The cited section states that when the user selects the

link, a video of lions in the wild is displayed in a second frame (*Id.*). Appellants respectfully submit that a video of lions in the wild contains no searchable text. If a target frame were construed to be equivalent to a default search frame, such a construction would render the cited section meaningless because a frame displaying a video of lions in the wild cannot be searched, since the frame contains no searchable text. Accordingly, the cited section does not refer to designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame.

Thus, Appellants submit that the pending claims are not anticipated by *Kraus* because *Kraus* does not disclose automatically designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame, nor does *Kraus* refer to a pre-existing specification of a default search frame. Accordingly, the claims are believed to be allowable and Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejection.

**II. THE EXAMINER ERRED IN REJECTING CLAIM 5 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) AS BEING OBVIOUS IN VIEW OF *KRAUS* AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF *PACIFICI* BECAUSE THE CITED REFERENCES, ALONE OR IN COMBINATION, DO NOT DISCLOSE AUTOMATICALLY DESIGNATING ONE OF AT LEAST TWO FRAMES AS A DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME BASED ON A PRE-EXISTING SPECIFICATION OF THE DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME.**

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kraus* as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of *Pacifici* (U.S. Pat. No. 6,230,171). Appellants believe that the rejection of claim 5 over *Kraus* has been overcome for the reasons given above. Accordingly, the combination of *Kraus* and *Pacifici* does not teach, show, or suggest automatically designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame, nor do the references refer to a pre-existing specification of a default search frame. Therefore, the claim is believed to be allowable and Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejection.

**III. THE EXAMINER ERRED IN REJECTING CLAIMS 9, 17, AND 25 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) AS BEING OBVIOUS IN VIEW OF *KRAUS* AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF *HENKIN* BECAUSE THE CITED REFERENCES, ALONE OR IN COMBINATION,**

**DO NOT DISCLOSE AUTOMATICALLY DESIGNATING ONE OF AT LEAST TWO FRAMES AS A DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME BASED ON A PRE-EXISTING SPECIFICATION OF THE DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME.**

Claims 9, 17, and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kraus* as applied to claim 1, 10, and 21 above, and further in view of *Henkin* (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0120505). Appellants believe that the rejection of claims 9, 17, and 25 over *Kraus* has been overcome for the reasons given above. Accordingly, the combination of *Kraus* and *Henkin* does not teach, show, or suggest automatically designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame, nor do the references refer to a pre-existing specification of a default search frame. Therefore, the claims are believed to be allowable and Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejection.

**IV. THE EXAMINER ERRED IN REJECTING CLAIM 14 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) AS BEING OBVIOUS IN VIEW OF *KRAUS* AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF *ENNS* BECAUSE THE CITED REFERENCES, ALONE OR IN COMBINATION, DO NOT DISCLOSE AUTOMATICALLY DESIGNATING ONE OF AT LEAST TWO FRAMES AS A DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME BASED ON A PRE-EXISTING SPECIFICATION OF THE DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME.**

Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kraus* as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of *Enns* (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0065110). Appellants believe that the rejection of claim 14 over *Kraus* has been overcome for the reasons given above. Accordingly, the combination of *Kraus* and *Enns* does not teach, show, or suggest automatically designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame, nor do the references refer to a pre-existing specification of a default search frame. Therefore, the claim is believed to be allowable and Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejection.

**V. THE EXAMINER ERRED IN REJECTING CLAIMS 22 AND 23 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) AS BEING OBVIOUS IN VIEW OF *KRAUS* AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF *QUINN* BECAUSE THE CITED REFERENCES, ALONE OR IN COMBINATION, DO NOT DISCLOSE AUTOMATICALLY DESIGNATING ONE OF AT LEAST TWO**



**FRAMES AS A DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME BASED ON A PRE-EXISTING SPECIFICATION OF THE DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME.**

Claim 22 and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kraus* as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of *Quinn* (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0028850). Appellants believe that the rejection of claims 22 and 23 over *Kraus* has been overcome for the reasons given above. Accordingly, the combination of *Kraus* and *Quinn* does not teach, show, or suggest automatically designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame, nor do the references refer to a pre-existing specification of a default search frame. Therefore, the claims are believed to be allowable and Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejection.

**VI. THE EXAMINER ERRED IN REJECTING CLAIM 24 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) AS BEING OBVIOUS IN VIEW OF *KRAUS* AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF *GUTHRIE* BECAUSE THE CITED REFERENCES, ALONE OR IN COMBINATION, DO NOT DISCLOSE AUTOMATICALLY DESIGNATING ONE OF AT LEAST TWO FRAMES AS A DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME BASED ON A PRE-EXISTING SPECIFICATION OF THE DEFAULT SEARCH FRAME.**

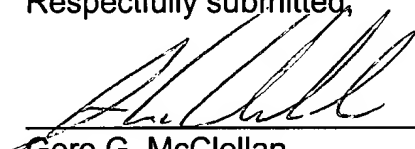
Claim 24 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Kraus* as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of *Guthrie* (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0129064). Appellants believe that the rejection of claim 24 over *Kraus* has been overcome for the reasons given above. Accordingly, the combination of *Kraus* and *Guthrie* does not teach, show, or suggest automatically designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame, nor do the references refer to a pre-existing specification of a default search frame. Therefore, the claim is believed to be allowable and Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejection.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, the cited references, alone or in combination, do not teach, show or suggest all of the limitations of the present claims. With respect to the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), *Kraus* does not teach, show, or suggest automatically designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame, nor does *Kraus* refer

to a pre-existing specification of a default search frame. With respect to the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), *Kraus* and the cited references, alone or in combination, do not disclose automatically designating one of at least two frames as a default search frame, nor do the references refer to a pre-existing specification of a default search frame. Thus, the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are improper. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of the claims.

Respectfully submitted,



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## APPENDIX

1. (Previously Presented) A method of formatting an electronic document comprising at least two frames each containing searchable text, comprising:  
receiving a response containing the electronic document;  
automatically designating one of the at least two frames as a default search frame based on a pre-existing specification of the default search frame; and  
rendering the electronic document for display.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the electronic document is a web page, wherein the response is received from the Internet and wherein at least the automatically designating and rendering are performed by a browser.
3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein automatically designating occurs one of before rendering and after rendering.
4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein automatically designating occurs without an explicit selection of the default search frame by a user.
5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein automatically designating comprises parsing the response to locate a default search frame identifier.
6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein automatically designating comprises selecting from the at least two frames a frame previously selected for a content search.
7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein automatically designating comprises selecting from the at least two frames according to an attribute of the at least two frames.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein automatically designating comprises one of selecting from the at least two frames a frame containing a greater amount of content and selecting a largest frame from the at least two frames.
9. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising highlighting the default search frame.
10. (Previously Presented) A computer readable medium, comprising a network navigation program which, when executed by a processor, causes steps comprising:  
parsing a response containing an electronic document formatted with at least two frames each containing searchable content; and  
automatically designating one of the at least two frames as a default search frame based on a pre-existing specification of the default search frame.
11. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 10, wherein automatically designating is performed using information contained in at least one of the electronic document and a data structure stored locally on a machine executing the network navigation program.
12. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 10, wherein automatically designating occurs without an explicit selection of the default search frame by a user.
13. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 10, wherein the electronic document is a hypertext markup language (HTML) Web page and the network navigation program is a Web browser.
14. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 10, wherein automatically designating comprises parsing the response to locate a default search frame tag.

15. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 10, wherein automatically designating comprises accessing a data structure containing data representing a previous selection of one of the at least two frames.

16. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 10, wherein automatically designating comprises at least one of selecting from the at least two frames according to an attribute of the at least two frames, selecting from the at least two frames a frame containing a greater amount of content and selecting a largest frame from the at least two frames.

17. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 10, further comprising highlighting the default search frame.

18. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 10, further comprising rendering the electronic document for display.

19. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 18, wherein automatically designating occurs one of before rendering and after rendering.

20. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 18, wherein at least the automatically designating and rendering are performed by a browser.

21. (Previously Presented) A computer readable medium comprising a digital document comprising (i) a format code segment which, when executed by a processor configured with a program, formats the digital document with at least two frames containing searchable content and (ii) a default search frame code segment which, when executed by the processor, designates one of the two frames as a default search frame based on a pre-existing specification of the default search frame.

22. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the program is a browser and the default search frame code segment is an HTML tag.

23. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein at least one of the format code segment and the default search frame code segment is hypertext markup language (HTML).
24. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the default search frame code segment is an attribute of a FRAMESET tag.
25. (Original) The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the default search frame is configured to be highlighted when rendered by the program.
26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising:  
receiving a request for a text search to be performed; and  
as a result of the automatic designation, initiating the text search in the default search frame as opposed to any of the other at least two frames.